Dean of Westminster has the spare figure and classic

pulpit. His performance was a grave disappoint-

ment. Whether he was awed by the presence offso

much royalty, or only dazzled by the diamonds in

the bride's coronet, is a question which the ages

will pever settle; but it is certain that he was agi-

tated in a very unusual manner. As if this was not

bad enough, he tried to correct it by an inju-

dicious display of coolness and vehemence.

He began the ritual in a wild falfetto

voice, which hoarsness soon forced him

to abandon; and in pronouncing the exhortation he

threw his arms about like a stage declaimer. It was

certainly unnecessary for him to seize the joined

bands of the bridal pair with both his own, to press

them in a manner painful to the bride, and

to sway them up and down as if he would

weld them indissolubly together. The most

devoted young people will not suffer that even in

Russia. I suspect that the worthy Dean felt that

the future relations of Great Britain and Russia

were at that moment in question: and that as a

British subject and a Christian it was his duty to

cement, or rather weld, an eternal alliance. The

bride looked very fushed and tired. I call her

the bride though I am not sure on just what point

she entered into that interesting state. The

court programme, which had spoken of the pair up

to the close of the Greek ceremony as the "august

betrothed," called them throughout the Anglican

service the "august newly married." I suppose

however, that Dean Stanley may be trusted to vin-

have made it longer by interpolating a new prayer-

a very comprehensive one, covering the Royal

houses of Russia and England, and touching on

nearly all human concerns. It is not without a cer-

tain rhetorical beauty, and it is generally ascribed

to Dean Stanley himself. During the delivery

of this the bridal pair knelt at the railing, but the

Empress, who had been sitting, rose and supported

herself against a column. At the close of the service,

almost before the pair had time to wheel about, the

to ble mother tottered to her daughter and im-

printed a long kiss on her lips. It was perhaps the

she turned to the Duke and Ikissed him, as it seemed

to me, plumply in the eye. He seemed a little sur-

prised; but attributing it perhaps to the custom of

the country, he soon recovered, and gave his arm to

his bride. The cortege forms again in the same

melanchely manner. The boys chant the CXIIth

Psalm, "Blessed is the man," &c. The guns from

the fortress across the river open their

congratulatory velleys, the church bells chime in

from every quarter of the city, and in these auspi-

cious, but if I may use the term vociferous, circum

stances, the Prince led away his Muscovite

bride. My own impressions of the Grand

Duchess have already been given, and

will not permit me to faraish a more detailed

description of her dress. I think the ladies

about me glowed with surprise at its richness and

elegance, and pronounced it perfectly splendid; and

interesting. She caught sight during the English

ing, and the rest of us who were taking notes, and

kept her eyes preity steadily fixed on us throughout

the proceedings; but whether she was striking an

attitude for our professional benefit, or was only

under the influence of that fascination which all

adies feel in the presence of journalists, is as yet

an unsettled problem. It is certain, however, that

she looked interesting, and with this diplomatic

compliment, characteristic of the Russian manner

into which one so readily fails, I leave the noble

SANTO DOMINGO.

THE ELECTIONS FOR PRESIDENT-LARGE VOTE IN

PAVOR OF GEN. GONZALES-LIBERAL MEASURES

The steamer Tybee of the Samana Bay

empany's line arrived at this port on Saturday, bring-

ng advices from Puerto Pinta to Feb. 5, and having on

United States Navy, who returns to this country on

usiness for the new Dominican Government, and Mrs.

A Schumaker, who has figured extensively in the his-

tory of Gen. Baez's Government of the Dominican Repub-

She is reported to have said that the adherents of Gon-

zalez had arrested a brother of Gen. Bacz, and that fears

ere entertained for his life. From intelligence brought

by this steamer it appears that Santo Domingo is now

ery tranquil. When Baez left for St. Thomas, there

Villaneuva might be allowed to pillage the city in

return for the tyrauny exercised by Baez. The people

have been agreeably disappointed, for even the slightest

wish of the commander was obeyed. Baez's political

prisoners were soon afterward released. The conse-

nence was that when Gen. Gonzalez entered the city.

n the 19th of January, he was greeted with wild huzzas.

One of Gen. Gonzales's first official acts was to issue a

tegree ordering a general election. The decree provided

that an assembly of all the communes should take place on Feb. 1, and during that and the three following days

an election was to be held for President. Feb. 5 was

designated for the election of the deputies of the Na-

tional A-sembly. The next point was, that all the mill-

tary should be entitled to vote at the places where they

were stationed for duty, but they were to go to the

polling places without arms. The inspectors of election were to receive the votes of all persons legally entitled

to suffrage, and the voting was to be done in the presence

of the alcalde or mayor of the town, the chief law officer

or attorney-general, and two citizens. Each citizen was

four days the polis were to be opened from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., and, at the close of the day's voting, the Presi-

ent of the Inspectors, in the presence of the authori-

ties and all the other inspectors, was to count the votes

dent of the Inspectors, in the precent of the votes and all the other inspectors, was to count the votes and make a complete record in duplicate for the day. At the close of the fourth day all the votes were to be recounted and the general results announced.

The principal candidates for the office of President were Ignacio Mario Gouzales and Manuel A. Caceres. The returns of the four days' voting, which were almost complete when the Tybes left Purto Plata, show that Conzales had 6,163 and Caceres 555 votes. In Puerto Plata Caceres did not receive a single vote. When the returns came from the southern districts and showed that Caceres had secured one-fifth of the vote, there was a great expression of amazement, which was exchanged for one of ridicule when the Las Bierras or mountain region returned 20 votes for Bacz. These are probably all the votes Bacz received, unless Azua, which had not been heard from, gave him a few. The result of the elections shows the outrages that had formerly been perpetrated on the people in the way of "repeating." This election has been a fair one, and the votes of the Chao District are nearly double that of the Southern District. There is little doubt now of the plan adopted by Bacz to keep himself in power. A decree has been by Bacz to keep himself in power.

be entitled to one vote for President. During the

and Te Deums were sung in his honor.

some fear that the soldiers marching under Gen.

Mrs. Schumaker was met on landing by Gen. Baez.

couple to the joys of the honeymoon.

OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

ceremony of two or three artists, who were sketch

ie gentlemen agreed that the bride herself looked

regret that my technical knowledge

most touching incident of the day. Then

The ceremony is very tiresome, and the elergy

dicate his theological rights.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

LARGE FIRE IN LONDON. DESTRUCTION OF THE PANTECHNICON AND FURNI-TURE REPOSITORY IN BELGRAVIA-LOSS ESTI-

MATED AT \$15,000,000.

LONDON, Saturday. Feb. 14, 1874. Taylor's Pantechnicon and Furnitute Repositery in Bolgravia, covering an aere of ground, was burned last evening. The fire broke out at 4 o'clock fi m., and raced until midnight. Then the fire was only p. m., and raced until midnight. Then the life was only stepped by engineers demolishing walls, preventing its progress. The building alone was insured for \$1,000,000. The total loss, including the contents of the burned structure, consisting of pictures, mirrors, 500 carriages and a vast amount of other goods of various kinds, is estimated at \$15,000.000. Five houses and several large stable adjacent were partially destroyed. There were number of accidents, and two firemen were killed. The fire attracted an immense and unruly crowd, and it became necessary to call out the military to preserve

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN. RIS-ENFORCEMENTS SOON TO ARRIVE FOR THE RE-LIEF OF BILBOA-DON CARLOS'S CHIEF OF STAFF

REPORTED MURDERED. MADRID, Feb. 15, 197 The Carlists will soon be obliged to raise the siege of Balboa. Geo. Rivera, with the advance,

2,000 strong, of Gen. Moriones's army, is now within aine miles of Portugualete. The national troops have defeated a band of 2,660 Carlists before Tolosa and revietualed the city.

It is probable that the form of government in Spair will be decided by a plébiscile. BAYONNE, Saturday, Feb. 14, 1874. It is reported that Gon. Dorregaray, Chief of Staff to

Den Carles, has been murdered.

THE DISTURBANCES IN CUBA. MEASURES TO PREVENT THEIR RENEWAL-SOME OF

THE ARRESTS MADE. HAVANA, Feb. 14.-In consequence of the disturbences in front of the Captain-General's palace, Thursday evening, several hundred policemen and a bedy of gendarmes were quartered in the vicinity of the palace last night as a precautionary measure, but everything was quiet. The Captain-General has received a telegram stating that the Spanish troops have killed Pedro Urquiza, a member of the Rebel Government. HAVANA, Feb. 15.—The police have made several ar-

rests of parties charged with taking a leading part in the demonstration of Thursday evening. Among them are Schor Nicete Sola, editor of the defunct Republican Journal El Gorro Frigio; Evaristo Gulierrez, a companior of Schor Martinez, whose arrest was reported on Priday also a lawyer named Chapic, and a coachman.

The arrest of the priest Castro on Friday was in no way connected with politics, although the prisoner is to repew the late disturbance. The carnival is now in progress, and is very animated. a well-known Republican. He was taken into custody at the instance of the Bishop. There has been no attempt to represent the late distance.

THE MARRIAGE AT ST. PETERSBURG.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CEREMONIES-APPEARANCE OF THE DUKE OF EDINGUEGH AND THE GRAND DUCHESS MARIE. SPROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE THIBUNE. Fr. Petersburg, Jan. 23 .- The hierarchy of offierals at the Winter Palace is perhaps the most perfect in the world. Of the finest possible texture, its sections are knit together like the links of a chain, so that a flaw in one place would apparently suspend the entire machinery of court. It was the fortune of us journalists to become involved in the meshes of this formidable system. The Count Adlerberg is Grand Chamberlain, and, so far as I know, a very worthy person. To one of his subordinates, a Mr. A., was assigned the duty of receiving the correspondents listening to their grievances, and making arrange ments for them at the wedding ceremony. Mr. A. met us at the appointed time, and referred us to his subordinate, Mr. B. This gentleman, instead of escorting us about as he had been instructed to do, assigned stone of his subordinates, Mr. C, to the disagreeable duty, and from Mr. C we were passed along to Mr. D and E, and so on through the alphabet till we were lost in a wild con fusion of epaulettes, gold lace, and ushers' rods. Nev artheless, we accomplished our purpose, and reached an emmence for which thousands of bright-eyed girls and beardless sub-officers sighed in vain. It was eminence in fact as well as in figure, the gallery of the Heraldry Hall, looking down upon the assembled Court beauties and dancing-masters. sense of individual responsibility, and there was an expression of subdued grandeur even in the minuets of the Chamberlains. The ladies formed one column, stretching across the length of the hall: and as the sun shone now and then through the windows a dazzling light was reflected from brilliant uniforms and bare shoulders Court ladies in virtue of their position are somewhat patronizing. The relation of an ambitious courties to a dame d'honneur is about the same as that of an epicure to the steward of his club; and there was a show of condescension in the stately bows which this file of elderly beau ties honored the young officers. the opposite side of the hall was ranged a mass of palace officials, whose dark garments served as an admirable background to their assistants. The Crown

Princess of Germany looks stout and matronly as

usual, and the two sisters, the Princess of Wales

and the Cesareona, are charming. When the Duke

of Edinburgh appears escorting the Grand Duchess

there is of course what the French call a mouvement.

The silence which had prevailed up to

this time gave way to a buzz of ejacula-

tory comment, of which the bride was of

course the object. She were a crimson vel-

vet robe, trimmed with ermine, finishing with

a long train, which was supported by four cham-

berlains; and a crown, sparkling with diamonds.

was perched well upon her chignon. The Grand

Duchess is somewhat plain, but by no means

ugly. She has a full, round face, not unlike

the Crown Princess of Germany, brown eyes like

her tather, and a figure which is well-developed but

not embonpoint. She was pale, but supported herself

well. The groom himself is a stalwart fellow, who

appeared to regard the whole proceeding with some

impatience. Behind these personages followed a

grand family of nobles, for whose names I refer you

to the Almanach de Gotha. The procession winds through halls and corridors into the palace chapel. This is an exquisite little room, decorated perhaps too profusely in an artistic sense, but less so than most Greek churches, and not offensive, as many of them are. The Prince of Wales seemed to regard the whole thing as a rather tedious joke. I feel bound to say, however, that he conducted himself with rather more ease and dignity than any of his princely comrades, and his red cont made a decided impression on sensitive ladies. He followed the religious ceremony with a manner of deep personal interest. Now and then chatted with his sister, the German Crown Princess. They seemed to be either exchanging fraternal opinions about the bearing of their brother. or aiding each other to solve the mysteries of the Russian ritual. The Empress was obliged to be seated during the proceedings, which were very long. The officiating clergyman was the private confessor of the Emperor, the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg being a monk, consequently a celibate, and consequently disqualified to marry people, royal or otherwise. The music from a chorus of boys was admirable, and echoed through the vaulted recesses of the chapel in a strangely sweet manner. The most painful duty was that assigned to two attendants to hold the required crowns over the heads of the bridal pair. The Alexander Hall being only temporarily fitted up for the Anglican rite, wanted, of course, the solemn character of the chapel. I think in ordinary times favored people dance there. When I arrived, the prosion had not yet entered, but the clergy

tween the ports of Santo Domingo, Puerto Plata, and St. Thomas, and he is already taking steps for the establishment of free schools throughout the country. He offers protection and encouragement for free religion, giving to the churches of every denomination equal rights; and he is determined to maintain, while he is in power, the freedom of the press, and also freedom of speech. His declarations on these subjects have made him very popular, and there appears to be no good reason for even suspecting any failure on his part to carry out his premises in good faith. face which one generally assigns to one's intellectual heroes; and I had expected to find him endowed, beside, with all the arts and graces of the MINNESOTA POLITICS.

> GROWTH OF THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT-FOUR HUN DRED GRANGES IN EXISTENCE-THE CHANCES

FOR THE SENATORSHIP—RAILROAD LEGISLATION. FROM ANOCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 22,-It is a hard matter for the Republicans of this State to realize the fact that their power is waning, and that there is every adication that in the next elections they will represen strong minerity. The fact is, the Farmers' Movement in Minnesota has attained proportions during the past six menths that no one, not even the farmers themselves, ever dreamed of. Minuesota has, heretofere been counted upon for a uniform majority for the Re publicans, varying from 15,000 to 20,000. It seemed impos sible that it could lose its ascendency; indeed, when th Farmers' party came into existence last year its leaders did not entertain an idea of gaining any of the offices for some time to come. But a variety of things combined to give them immediate and available strength The force they displayed in the late elections encouraged them, and they have recruited extensively within the past few months. In many instances they elected their members of the Legislature and county officers, and having reduced the Republican majority in the State from 20,000 to a paltry 500 or 600, they have gained conrage and that strength which is born of success There are now over 600 Granges in the State, with a membership exceeding 20,000. New Granges are being organized at the rate of five to ten

week, and old Granges are increasing their membership very rapidly. The Farmers came within three votes of securing the Speaker of the Legis The Farmers came lature, and but for the treachery of some of their numher would have been successful. They have also secured several Senators, se that on joint ballot the Republican have a majority of only 30 in place of their customary 75. The strongest and ablest members of the Senate are Grangers, and they have already taken the lead. Don nelly and Wilkinson, the one formerly a member of Congress and the latter lately United States Senator, were elected by the Grangers, and lose no opportunity to talk economy and retrenchment. Indeed, the whole political atmosphere is redolent of demagogy and sycophantic eringing to the new power which seems to

be in the ascendant. THE SUCCESSION TO SENATOR RAMSEY. Then, too, the question who shall be next United States Senator in place of Alexander Ramsey enters largely into our polities this Winter. Mr. Ramsey is said to have secured his last election in a rather Poincreyan manner, and an investigation which would reyeal the method by which it was done would be the last thing he would covet. But he is a candidate for reclection next Winter, and the campaign has already begun. There are numerous other aspirants, among whom may be mentioned, our permanent candidate for any politi cal honors, on any side of the fence, Ignatius Donnelly, present State Senator; ex-Gov. Horace Austin; present Gov. C. K. Davis; ex-Gov. Marshall; ex-United States Senator Wilkinson; and the Hon. W. S. Washburn. All these gentlemen have hopes. Another feature which assists in keeping the political cauldron boiling, is the possibility that next Fall a successor will be required to Representative Averiit. The General would doubtless be reflected if he so desired, but it is understood that he will not again be a candidate. He is largely engaged in the business of manufacturing paper, and it is reported that he desires to give his attention in nomination, Minneapolis will claim the candidate, and thus revive all the political rivalries and jealousies which spring up between this city and St. Paul when ever there is a political plum to be pulled out of Uncle Sam's pudding. Who the candidate will be is uncertain, but it is known that half a dezen men await Geo. Averill's decision. It is fair to them, however, to say that I do not believe one of them contemplates opposing him

in the slightest, provided he decides to run again. RAILEGAD LEGISLATION PROPOSED. Our Legislature will be employed to a great extent this Winter in railroad legislation. The ma is whether the State has any control over the reffroads whatever. Subordinate to this are the questions of railroad tariffs for freight and passengers, taxation of its lands, stocks, and bonds, payment of railroad its lands, stocks, and dones, payment of rainban muses, etc. Then, too, the question will come up whether or not nearly all of our State roads have forfeited their charters by non-compliance with their conditions, and whether, if so, the State shall take possession of such roads, or make new contracts with them. Gov. Davis has sounded the ainem in his message, and pointed at the law in these matters which fact the Grangers Davis has sounded the anarm in his message, and pointed out the law in these matters, which fact the Grangers in the Legislature will not be slow to avail themselves of. At the annual meeting of the Patrons of Husbandry, held a 8-mosth argo, a committee of three was appointed to draw up a railroad tariff bill and present it to the Legislature. This has been done, and the bill, it is needless to say, proposes a revolution in railroad charges that would be very distasteful to those corporations. There is a bitter hostility between the farmers of this State and the roads, and the roads are largely to binne for it. A single act of theirs last Fall did more to embitter our people than all they had ever done before. The Chicago and North-Western and the Milwaukee and St. Paul roads, constituting a monopoly, combined to raise the price of carrying wheat from Minneson to Milwaukee from 18 to 21 cents per bushel. Our people had thought 13 cents rather too much, but this sudden rise, of which no notice was given, and from which there was no appeal, created a storm of indignation which swept the entire State, and did more to strengthen i the entire State, and did more to strengthen the hands of the Grangers than any other one thing. We were deluging these roads with wheat, and out of our bountful harvest they were coining money. When a protest against the increased rates was presented, the managers simply said they wanted the money, and having the power to raise it in this way, they proposed to do it. And they did. The day the new tariff went into effect the price of wheat in our market towns fell three cents per bushel. We had 25,000,000 bushels of wheat to send to market, most of which had of necessity to go to Chicago or Milwaukee on its way to the scaboard. It is estimated that by this one mandate the railroad companies took at least \$600,000 out of the pockets of the farmers and put it into their own. It touched each indiavidual farmer, and indignation against railroads is general.

general.

Another point for legislation this Winter will be the temperance question. A large party in the State de-mands the enactment of a law similar to that of Oulo, mands the enactment of a law similar to that of our which makes the saloon keepers responsible for the acts of the drunkard. I do not think this will pass, for the reason that Minuscota has a very large foreign population which looks with disfavor upon any legislation calculated to enerosch upon the rights of the individual.

THE MAINE STATE PRISON SYSTEM.

Owing to the excitement over the State Prison investigation just ordered by the Maine Legislastrance of the carriage-builders against the employment of convict labor, a summary of the report of the Maine State Prison may be of interest. During the last 20 years the yearly commitments have greatly varied. the bighest number being 84 in 1869, and the lowest 18, in 1864, while the last year shows 22. The whole number of convicts at the beginning of 1873 was 164, but it is now reduced to 129. Warden Rice claims that this the lith year of his administration, makes the best showing yet in behalf of the prison. He reports the sales of mannfactures last year to have been \$30,321, and that the netearnings were over \$35,000, or a net gain of \$5,544 over any other year. The expenses, including the salaries of subordinate officers, have been \$29,311. The Inspectors This election has been a fair one, and the votes of the Cibao District are nearly double that of the Southern District. There is little doubt now of the plan adopted by Bacz to keep himself in power. A decree has been issued convoking the National Assembly on Feb. 20. This Assembly also forms the Constitutional Convention, as amendments of the Constitution may be found necessary in consequence of the revolution. The places of the election of delegates were to be the same as those adopted for the election of President, whose inauguration will take place on Feb. 27 in Santo Domingo Citv.

The feeling of Gen. Gonzales on the subject of the press has been clearly set forth even during the short space of time he has held the reins of power. Before the revolution of November 25 there were only two newspapers in the country, the Oficial Bulletin, the organ of Bacz, in Santo Domingo, and El Porsenir, at PuertolPlata. Now there are in the former city the following papers, all conducted without gensorship or restraint: Bulletin Officiale, El Nacional, El Centinela, and El Dominicana, in Arua the Nucca Era, and in Puerto Plata El Porrenir and The Free Press, an English paper just started. During an interview with Gen. Gonzales, the President elect, he said he intended to protect and encourage all improvements, such as the construction of wharves and buildings, increase of commerce &c. He will give encouragement to immigration and protect all foreigners in their rights. There is to be no change in regard to the treaty with the Samana Bay Company, but he Bacz Government anterior to the revolution of Nov. 25, 1873. Propositions of peace have been made to him by the Government of Hayti, and he is in favor of making amicable arrangements with that power which has for so long a time disturbed the peace of Santa Domingo. He proposet to establish a regular line of packete be fully corroborate and sustain the Warden, and great curiosity is felt to see what fault the Legislature will find in him. They say the making use of prison labor in this way is conclusively shown to be of advantage over the old habit of contracting, every attempt at which the old habit of contracting, every attempt at which plan has brought disaster to employers and wrought discontent with the laborers. The Inspectors ridicale the idea that 75 men set to work at making carriages within these prison walls threaten hurt to the great business in the country, especially when it is shown that the products are never sold under the market prices. The carnings of the institutions have steadily increased from \$9.977 in 1853 to \$90,000 in 1873. So impressed are the inspectors with the advan ages of prison work on the conduct and health of the prison that attempts are being made to engraft it upon the jall system all through the State, beginnings having been made already at Wiscasset and Auburn. It appears that in the 16 counties of the State there have been but 1,558 commitments under sentence or detention, which the report anys is a very small number, and according to the population, only a fifth of what they have been in Massachusetts.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—It is reported that the band between the bodies of Chang and Eng was operated on to-day, and that a report will be made to the College of Surgeons on Wednesday next. Every-thing is conducted with the greatest scorecy,

THE NATIONAL FINANCES. GEN. GARFIELD ABOUT TO MAKE A SPEECH ON THE GREAT PROBLEM-SOME OF MR. DAWES'S STATE-MENTS CORRECTED.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 .- As soon as the next Appropriation bill is taken up, Gen. Garfield will make a speech upon the finances, in which he will take sene with Mr. Dawes's statement of the amount of appropriations made for the present fiscal year. Mr. Dawes's figures showed a remarkable increase in the expenditures for 1873 over those of 1872 and a still nore remarkable increase in the appropriations for 1874 over the expenditures of 1873. The appropriations for the present year he gave as over \$319,000,000. Mr. Garfield will show that he made the serious mistake of including the permanent appropriation for the sinking fund in the total for 1874, while omitting it from the total for the preceding years. Deducting the amount of the sinking fund, the appropriations made at the last session of Congress for the expenses of the present fiscal year were less than \$291,000,000. Included in that sam was over \$11,000,000 of deficiencies for the year 1879. Gen. Garfield does not think that this sum will be fully counterbalanced by the deficiency appropriations of the present session, together with the amounts called for by claims, pensions, judgments of the Court of Claims and Southern Claims Commission, and other demands that Congress must provide for, and which will be immediate drafts upon the Treasury and should properly be counted among the expenditures of the current fiscal year. Still, it is impossible to say definitely what these demands will aggregate, because the deficiency estimates are not yet made out. If they are estimated fully to offset the deficiencies of last year, included by Mr. Dawes in the appropriations for this year, Mr. Dawes's statement of Government expenditures, as corrected by Mr. Garfield, would be as follows:

1869, \$322,000,000; 1870, \$300,000,000; 1871, \$292,000,000; 1872, \$277,000,000: 1873, \$290,000,000: 1874, \$290,461,000.

THE LOUISIANA JUDICIAL CORRUPTION. NORTON'S APPOINTMENT AS UNIVERSAL ASSIGNEE BY JUDGE DURELL-THE ABUSES PRACTICED IN BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 .- The following are the orders of Judge Durell of New-Orleans, by which he made his bosom friend, E. E. Norton, Universal Assignee in Bankruptcy, and which have heretofore been referred to in dispatches on this subject:

NOVEMBER 26, 1867. [Folio 15.] Ordered, That E. E. Norton be and he is hereby an pointed Assignee in Bankruptey of this Court, to who upon an adjudication in bankroptey, a surrender of all assets and estate shall be made in all cases, and he is hereby designated as the person to be appointed assignee in all cases where appointments of assignees are to be made under Section 13 of the act; and he shall be appointed "additional assignoe" in all cases where the ssignee elected by the creditors shall be approved by the Judge, unless otherwise specially ordered.

Under authority of this order Mr. Norton got pos session of the assets in between 1,300 and 1,400 bankrupt estates. He charged from 1 to 2j per cent for receiving and paying out money. In this latter item was included the fees of Norton's connsel. agents, clerks, &c. His counsel at first was a Mr. Stone, to whom he paid from \$30,000 to \$30,000 a year, payment being made "by the case," and the business did not interfere with Mr. Stone's other business. Latterly this lucrative position has been held by Judge Hughes, whose foce have been from \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year. Very naturally those interested objected to the excessive costs which Norton and the officers of the court extorted from them; and the Judge, in order that he might not be bothered with their complaints, decreed as follows:

July 3, 1868. [Folio 243.] Ordered, That whonever an objection to the costs of the assignee, register, marshal, and clerk is made, by a or, the matter be referred to M. M. Cohen or A. B. Lord, United States Commissioners, who shall fix such costs according to law, and a proper compensation shall be allowed them for their services, to be paid from the funds of the respective bankrupteies wherein they are called upon to act, either of said Commissioners being hereby empowered to adjust the costs and charges in bankruptey.

And finally, that there might be no nonsense, and troubled with these complaints, the following order was promulgated on Jan. 24, 1873, and may be found on folio 144 of the last minutes of the court :

Ordered, That in all cases where an opposition to the tees of the clerk, marshal, register, and assignee is made, the matter be referred to one of the Commissioners of the Court for examination and report; that the party opposing shall first deposit with the clerk or the Commissioner the sum of \$50 to secure the costs that may be neurred by such reference; and in case the opposition be sustained the deposit shall be returned. As the Commissioner almost invariably sustained

the charges made, it was soon found that to make a complaint was only to throw \$50 after money already lost, and very few complaints of exorbitant charges were preferred.

Another abuse in connection with the bankruptcy business in Louisiana was perpetrated in the release of estates of bankrupts against which there were preferred claims, such as mortgages, &c., amounting to more than the value of the estate. In such cases it was, of course, for the interest of the bankrupt and his preferred creditors to have the proceedings in bankruptev stopped, because such estate would yield much more if managed by those interested than if settled by the universal assignee. The ques tion of costs then became a private matter between Norton and the bankrupt and his preferred creditors. not within the cognizance of the Court and not regulated by law. It is not strange, therefore, that men placed in this position complain that ton extorted from them the last dollar that they could possibly raise before he would allow the estate to be released.

The fact is, the poorer the people of Louisiana more exorbitant have been the taxes and extortions wrung from them by Federal and State officials, until it is reported that Mr. Norton testified before the sub-committee of the House Judictary Committee that lately visited New-Orleans, that no plantation in the State would bring more than \$10,000 or \$11,000 cash, if sold at

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM. THE LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL AP-PROPRIATION BILL NEARLY COMPLETED - IM-

PORTANT CHANGES AND REDUCTIONS IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS. IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 .- The Appropriations Comnittee have nearly completed the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Appropriation bill, and expect to report it to the House to-morrow or next day The bill makes important changes and reductions in the Executive Departments in Washington, and will be certain to bring down upon its authors the indignation of scores of office-holders, whom it proproposes summarily to choke off from the public The Committee, failing to get any assistance from the heads of bureaus in their efforts to dis cover places where reductions could be best effected have come to conclusions from the information they have gathered without the aid of these officials. They have decided that a large reduction can be made in the clerical force of many of the Department offices, without any detriment to the public service, and have framed their bill accordingly. The theory they have acted upon is, that in all bureaus where the clerical force was largely increased to settle accounts growing out of the war, a reduction can now safely be made. The war finances ought, they think, to be pretty well ar-

ranged, now that nine years have elapsed since the Rebellion closed. The bureaus where these accounts are examined and settled are the Quartermoster-General's and Commissary-General's offices of the War Department, and the Second and Third Auditors' and Second Controller's offices of the Treasury. The force of clerks in each of these will be consider ably reduced. The transfer of all claims from the first two named to the Southern Claims Commission, which was provided for in the Army Appropriation bill, enables a much larger reduction to be made in those bureaus than would otherwise have been feasible.

The Internal Revenue Bureau will also be put

through a severe cutting-down process. This Bu-

reau is now employing more clerks than it had in

1865, when the system of revenue taxation was very much more complicated than at present. It is stated that the recent reported dismissal of 41 clerks by the Commissioner was no dismissal at all, some of the men having been transferred to other bureaus, and the remainder furloughed until July 1, when they will be permitted to return, if not cut off by legisla-The total saving effected by the deductions made in the various departments by the bill will amount to nearly a million of dollars, and about another million will be saved by the repeal of the Salary Grab law. The bill effects an important reform in entirely abolishing the system of permanent appropriations for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and substituting it for the ordinary system of specific appropriations. Over half a million will be saved by this change alone. Favorite Treasury clerks will

no longer have their expenses paid out of the note printing fund while on pleasure tours in Europe, and Superintendent McCartee's army of workmen and women will be somewhat diminished; but it is believed that the efficiency of the bureau will be in no way impaired. The bill has not yet been put in shape so that the total amount it appropriates can be stated, but members of the Committee are confident that it goes as far in the direction of retrenchment as the House will be willing to go, if not

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. UNPOPULARITY OF THE CIVIL SERVICE SYSTEM. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1874.

From present appearances the existing practices with reference to conducting the civil service of the Government will be short lived. The friends of the present system are much embarrassed at the prospect of its speedy death; but there are none well informed on the subject who believe that the system will be prolonged after the end of the present fiscal year. Only one appropriation has ever been made for the purpose of experiments toward reform, and that amounted to \$50,000. Last year no appropriaion was made, but the use of the amount remaining of the previous year's appropriation (about \$25,000) was authorized for the purpose of continuing the efforts at reform. This amount will be exhausted before June 30 of the present year, and then the machinery of the system must stop. The temper of Congress since the first year of the "system" has been against it, and there is not the slightest possibility that any appropriation will be made to continue it. The effort has never been a popular one with Conit. The effort has never been a popular one with Comgressmen, who have, as a class, alwaysopposed a competitive system of examination. The President, in
previous messages, has recommended liberal appropriations for carrying out his principles of reform in
the civil service; but he made no such recommendations in his last message. If the system on its present basis is continued, an advisory board, a chief examiner, and other paid officers can only be obtained
by detail from the various offices.

A DISMAL VIEW OF THE CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY. In a speech in the House on Saturday in support of the Atlantic and Great Western Canal subsidy scheme, Mr. Bell of Georgia drew a dismal picture of the condition of the country, and prescribed a remedy in the following forcible language:

The revenues fall to meet current expenses on a pea basis; commerce decaying, labor disorganized in the South, and unproductive in the West; starving freedmen imploring the Government to feed them upon rations issued from the War Department; finances deranged; factories running on half time, and thousands of operatives turned out of employment in the North; agrarian mobs and Communistic associations clamoring for bread or blood in the cities; railroad magnates monopolizing the profits of industry, and moneychangers defling the temple with a heartless idolatry at the shrine of mammon. This state of things must be changed; these evils must be corrected. If we the expansion of its commerce, the develop-ts resources, and the reward of its labor.

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS. It is probable that the Sanborn contracts will be sent to the House within a few days, when it will be known whether all the reports with reference to them are true or whether Mr. Butler, in his personal explanation, evaded, disguised, and concealed the facts. One thing, however, is certain, that Mr. Sanborn will soon be better fortified in a pecuniary sense to endure the suits against him, which will b brought to trial in the Spring. Fees, at the rate of 50 per cent continue to roll in and are promptly paid to him in accordance with the contract, Forty-six thousand dollars was recently paid to the Government in a case of delinquent taxes of which Mr. Sanborn or his associates received \$33,000. This makes between \$70,000 and \$100,000 paid to these people since the subject was first brought to public atten-tion, two or three weeks ago.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1874. The House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice adopted a resolution on Saturday on the motion of Representative Speer of Pennsylvania, directing the Chairman to ask the House on Monday for authority to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a cierk for such time as may be necessary, for the purpose of enabling the Committee faithfully and thoroughly to discharge its duties. About \$200,000 have been spent in Marshal's fees in Arkansas, and the same amount in Southern New-York and South Caroline each. It is only by the means proposed that all the facts can be ascertained.

Senator Hitchcock, Gov. Furano, A. J. Paddock, and I. H. Peake of Nebraska, called upon the Secretary o War and Gen. Sherman, on Saturday, for the purpose of war and too. Section, setting arms for the people of that State, in anticipation of a general Indian outbreak. The request, owing to existing laws, was denied. Secretary Belking said to would chearfully comply with their request if it could be done without violation of the law. A caucus of members of the House, representing n

States, was held at the Capitol Saturday night, to consider Representative Luttrell's bill, introduced early in the session, to amend the Internal Revenue laws so as to remove restraints on vine and other fruit growers, in order to enable them to distill this fruit into brandy. A hearing of those interested in this subject is to take place on Tuesday. Gen. Butler and Judge White of Alabama, having been

appointed a sub-committee on two bills heretofore introduced in the House, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, to abolish the test or "iron-chad" oath in all cases where it is now required by law, have prepared a long report upon the subject, in favor of the aboliton, which they will this week submit to the full Committee. In the House, on Saturday, speeches were made by Mr.

Bell (Dem., Ga.) on the Atlantic and Great Western Canal; by Mr. Small (Rep., N. H.) on finance; by Mr. Clements (Rep., Ill.) on Western interests; by Mr. Fort (Rep., Ill.) on finance; and by Mr. Eden, (Dem., Ill.) on

Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, low in Philadelphia, writes to the Secretary that the Commission to make the annual assay of coin concluded its labors yesterday afternoon, and reported the trial of the coinage of 1873 as satisfactory in all respects.

The heads of bureaus of the District Government ar now at work preparing data for the Governor, to enable him to respond to the inquiries of the Investigating Committee respecting District affairs. He expects to have his reply ready for Wednesday next.

The House Committee on Banking and (Currency had protracted session on Saturday on the affairs of the

A telegram received here Saturday night from Jack son, Miss., says the resolution requesting Seaster Alcorn to resign was voted down in the State Senate by a vote of 24 to 4. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

POLITICS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. GLADSTONE'S DEFEAT. CONJECTURES ABOUT THE NEW CABINET-CONSERVA-TIVE MAJORITY OF 42 IN NEARLY A FULL HOUSE-

SUCCESS OF MR. DISRAELI AT BUCKINGHAM-LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 14, 1874.

The Standard, in its issue this morning, says it has reason to believe that the Government will resign on Monday or Tuesday next. A rumor is carrent that simultaneously upon his

retirement from the Ministry Mr. Gladstone will be created a Peer. LONDON, Feb. 15, 1874.

The London Observer says the new Ministry will

probably be composed as follows: Mr. Disraeli, First Lord of the Treasury.

Lord Cairns, Lord High Chancellor.

Duke of Buckingham, President of the Council. Duke of Richmond, War Secretary.

Earl of Northumberland, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. Ward Hunt or Mr. Hubbard, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Me. Gathorne Hardy, Home Secretary.

It is rumored that Mr. Gladstone will advise the Queen to elevate Mr. Chichester Fortescue to the

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 14, 1874 Up to to-day 638 members of the new Parliament have been elected. They are divided as follows: Conservatives, 342; Liberals and Home Rulers, 296.

The net Conservative gain so far is 58. The election in Buckinghamshire took place vesterday. The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli and Sir R. Harvey, Conservatives, were returned. Mr. Disraeli received 2,999 votes, and Mr. Harvey 2,902.

The defeated Liberal candidate received 1,720 votes Messrs. Sullivan and Cullen, thei Home Rule candidates, have been chosen by immense majorities to represent the County of Louth, Ireland. They defeated the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue and Mr. Matthew O'Reilly Dease, Liberals, who sat in the last Parliament.

Six Home Rulers contested the two seate for the County of Tipperary.

LATEST ELECTION RETURNS. LONDON, Monday, Feb. 16-6 a. m.

A few elections in Ireland are still pending. With the week ending Saturday, 346 Conservatives and 297 Liberals and Home Rulers had been returned to Parliament, the net Conservative gain

The House of Commons will contain 216 new members.

The Emperor of Russia will visit England next

MR. GLADSTONE'S ADDRESS ON BLACK-HEATH. HIS APPEAL FOR LIBERAL UNION-CRITICISM OF

MR. DISBABLI'S ADDRESS-THE NONCONFORMISTS AND THEIR PRINCIPLES-THE PLEDGE WHICH THEY REQUIRED OF CANDIDATES.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBONS. London, Jan. 29 .- If any doubts still existed about Mr. Gladstone's aims in this contest, and the ground on which he means to fight, they were completely dispelled by his speech yesterday afternoon to his Greenwich constituents. That speech is an order of the day to Liberal candidates all over the country. It says to them, "Sink all your differences, take Economy and Repeal of the Income Tax for your battle-cry, and go in to win." As electioneering manifesto, the speech is one of the eleverest Mr. Gladstone ever delivered, and shows him an unexpectedly good tactician. As the appeal of a great political Reformer it is a sad anti-climax. I suppose I have already said enough on that point. There were however, men who hoped that when Mr. Gladstone came to be heard on the hustings he would state he real purpose respecting some, at least, of the questions which were only alluded to in his address. If he had any such intention the events of the last three days have induced him to abandon it. Plainly, Mr. Gladstone has made up his mind that the oppor ing opinions of the various sections of the Liberal party are not to be reconciled by the pressure of a General Election, that the sole hope of success is to smother them for the moment, that for him to take one side would completely alienate the other, and that the cooperation of every section is essential to the general welfare; that is, to the success of the party and his own retention of office-which in the same thing. When you come to read the list of separate movements for which their advocates wish to exact a promise of support from every candidate, you will perhaps agree with Mr. Gladstone that the only chance of victory all along the line lies in ignoring them. There was, I think, another and better chance, which consisted in adopting a certain number of them, as in 1868, but it is too late now. We must get what comfort we can out of the meager

programme we are allowed to consider. The interest of the situation is dramatic, so unickly do events now follow each other. The curtain goes down every night leaving the spectators in suspense, and in the morning a new incident occurs, or a fresh actor appears on the stage. Mr. Gladstone's speech yesterday is his rejoinder to Mr. Disraeli's address of Monday, which was itself a reply to Mr. Gladstone's of the Saturday before. 'So threatening was the weather that a report got abroad that Mr. Gladstone would not speak. He has lately suffered from bronchitis, and an open-air address in the raw, irritating fog of vesterday was by no means a prudent performance in a medica point of view. But when every minute is of value some risks must be run. The speech was made from a covered wagon to some six or seven thousand people standing in mire or wet grass, the fog all the while so thick that a hundred yards off the orator was invisible. Most of the audience were workingmen, the class supposed to be most hostile to Mr. Gladstone in his own borough, but they cheered him throughout, and there was bardly a note of dissent from beginning to end. It is not before an audience of this kind that Mr. Gladstone in

dulges himself in hair-splitting. What Mr. Gladstone says is of more importance than how he says it. The half-organized army of Liberal candidates look to thim to know what they shall say. They will understand then that the whole truth (or nearly the whole) about the dissolution lies on the surface, and can moreover be so stated as to put the responsibility of it on Mr. Disraeli himself. The Queen summoned the Tory chief last year to govern, but he ran away, and would neither govern with the last Parliament nor dissolve it and call another. Therefore, says Mr. Gladstone to the electors, if any inconvenience has happened to our opponents in consequence of the time of the dissolution they have to charge it upon themselves, but if any inconvenience has happened to you, you have to charge it on them. But the act is done. We are before the country, and what, asks the Prime Minister, has Mr. Disraeli to say about it ! He talks about foreign policy. There is no more convenient mode when you feel you have a bad case upon the domestic concerns of the country than to invite attention to foreign affairs. So off goes Mr. Disraeli to the Straits of Malacca in search of a grievance-about as far off as the kingdom of Brobdingnag. He had better have staid at home. He accused Mr. Gladstone's Government of compro mising the freedom of English trade with China and Japan by ceding exclusive or controlling rights of navigation to the Dutch. Mr. Gladstone's reply in that there have been two treaties affecting the matter; one by which the Dutch acquired supremacy in Siak where the straits are narowest and the danger of interference consequently greatest. That was in 1858, when Mr. Disraeli was in office. The Dutch sent a copy of the Treaty to the British Foreign Office, and Lord Malmesbury.

New-York A NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16 1874.-TRIPLE SHEET. were within the railing, and Dean Stanley had posed WASHINGTON. himself conspicuously, prayer-book in hand. The